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ii (Rev. 10-90) NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property	
historic name Stephen G. Bourne House other names/site number Bourne -Hal	e House VDHR file# 038-0018
2. Location	
street & number 6707 Spring Valley Road	not for publication
N/A	
city or town Fries	vicinity Spring Valley
state Virginia code VA county Grayson	vicinity Spring Valley code 077 Zip 24330
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
nomination request for determination of eligoproperties in the National Register of Historic Places and m 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X m recommend that this property be considered significant continuation sheet for additional comments.)  Signature of certifying official Date  Virginia Department of Historic Resources  State or Federal agency and bureau	eservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this gibility meets the documentation standards for registering eets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in the eets does not meet the National Register Criteria. It nationally statewide _X locally. ( See See the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet See continuation sheet see see the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting or other official	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	
I, hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register	
See continuation sheet.	Signature of keeper
determined eligible for the	
National Register	
See continuation sheet	Date of action
determined not eligible for the National Register	
removed from the National Register	
other (explain):	

OMB No. 1024-4018

Bourne-Hale House Grayson County, Virginia

5. Classification		
Ownership of Property (Check as:	many boxes as apply)	
X_ private	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
public-local		
public-State		
public-Federal		
Category of Property (Check only	one box)	
X building(s)		
district		
site		
structure		
object		
object		
Number of Resources within Prop	perty	
Contributing Noncontributing		
4 buildings		
1 sites		
structures objects		
objects		
objects 41_ Total		
<u> </u>		
	sting (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a	multiple property listing.)
N/A 6. Function or Use		
Historic Functions (Enter categorie	na from instructions)	
Domestic	Sub: Single Dwellimg	
Domestic	Secondary Structure	<del></del>
Domestic	Agricultural Outbuilding	
Funerary	Cemetery	•
	···	
Current Functions (Enter categorie		
Domestic		<u> </u>
Domestic	Secondary Structure	<u> </u>
Domestic	Agricultural Outbuilding	<del></del>
Funerary	Cemetery	<del>-</del>

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) U. S. Department of the Interior National Park Service OMB No. 1024-4018

Bourne-Hale House Grayson County, Virginia

7. Description
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Other: Log House
Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation_Fieldstone
roof _Metal, _Pressed Shingle walls _Wood
other Brick
Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheet
8. Statement of Significance
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property National Register listing)
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.  X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant
distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.
Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)
A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)  Architecture
Atomicoluic
Period of Significance 1829 - 1953

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) U. S. Department of the Interior National Park Service

Bourne-Hale House Grayson County, Virginia

Significant Dates 1829
1908
Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a
Cultural Affiliationn/a
Architect/Builder Stephen Gray Bourne
Architect Bulluci Stephen Glay Boung
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
Harrative Statement of Significance (Explain the Significance of the property on one of more community of the
9. Major Bibliographical References
Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS)
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been
requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
Primary Location of Additional Data
X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository:
10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property 98.1 Acres
Acteage of Froperty 76.1Actes
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)
of the References (Frace additional of the teleffices off a continuation siteer)
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
<u>C. 17 494057 4065598</u> <u>D. 17 492400 4064836</u> <u>E. 17 491922 4065247</u>
See continuation sheet.
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90)

U. S. Department of the Interior National Park Service OMB No. 1024-4018

Bourne-Hale House Grayson County, Virginia

date_Aug. 30, 2003
telephone_276-744-7661
state VA zip code 24330
y's location. acreage or numerous resources.
nal items)
telephone_276-744-7661
stateVAzip code 24330

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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#### 7. Summary Description:

The Bourne-Hale House is a substantial log dwelling built circa 1830. It is located on the ninety-eight-acre Meadow View Farm in Spring Valley, surrounded by meadows, hills and mountains, at the north side of the intersection of county roads 805 and 651. Knob Fork Creek is crossed on the one-lane, half-mile-long private road leading to the house. The two-story, rectangular, weatherboarded log structure has a fieldstone foundation, a one-story, three-bay porch with square wood columns, nine-over-six and six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and a gable roof with pressed metal shingles. There are two brick chimneys on the east end and one on the west end, each serving two fireplaces. The interior walls and ceiling are plastered, except for one room that is sheathed with horizontal wood boards. There is wainscoting and molded trim in each room, and Federal Style mantels in two rooms. The Bourne-Hale House is among the few well preserved log dwellings in Grayson County, and is worthy of recognition and preservation.

## **Architectural Description**

The following block quote is excerpted from A Survey of Historic Architecture in Grayson County, Virginia Including the Towns of Independence and Fries Conducted for Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia 2001-2002, pages 28-29, by Gibson Worsham, Architect:

The Steven Bourne house in Spring Valley is an important and rare survival of a substantial and well-preserved region by popular house type with early decorative details. It is two-story, three-bay, log two-room (or hall chamber) house with a two-story, modern, brick, exterior end chimney at the west end (rebuilt) and an early American bond brick exterior end chimney at the east end with random glazed headers and a stone base; early nine-over-six light sash windows with molded trim. The principal (south) façade is unusual in the widely spaced asymmetry of its first-floor door and window openings. The western openings retain their early molded trim, consisting of an outer molding and an inner bead, while the eastern door has trim dating from the mid-nineteenth century, when what was probably a window was altered to its present function.

The interior includes two rooms of unequal size. The west room is fourteen feet, eight inches wide and eighteen feet, eight inches deep. The east room is two feet

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smaller in width. The western room, probably the family's main room for daily activities, might have been identified as the hall. The other room probably served as a chamber or combination bedroom and private family area. Both rooms are equipped with horizontal flush board wainscot with molded base and molded chair rail. The chair rail is beveled at the door trim. Nearly identical, enclosed, winder stairs rise to the second floor from each room from just inside the front wall and rising along the internal partition dividing them. The larger room has a very wide Federal-form mantel with reeded pilasters with carved fronts, central tablet, and end blocks. The shelf moldings are flattened and pointed in a manner often identified with the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The walls and ceilings of the west room are plastered, while that of the east room is sheathed with horizontal boards to the ceiling. The mantel in the east room of the shelf-and -architrave type, with diagonal reeding on the architrave and an unusual Federal top with end blocks and shelf with dentil mold, and ribbed crescent swags on the base blocks. The doors to the rear shed are early raised-panel, six- panel doors with butt hinges. The door between the main rooms is modern. The stairs are equipped with beaded batten doors and small closets beneath.

As was not unusual in the period, the second floor rooms do not directly connect. Both rooms have wainscot and trim just like the first floor. Each has a small shelf-and-architrave mantel with gouged triglyphs and small molded shelf with flattened moldings like those on the first floor. Windows near the outer corners of the south front light each room. Two windows in parallel positions on the north were converted in the twentieth century to doors giving access to the shed rooms. The opening at the top of the eastern stair is lined with a beaded board rail, while the western stair opening is protected by a vertical beaded board partition that extends up to form the enclosure of an enclosed attic winder stair. There is a cellar under the east room. The garret, reached by an enclosed stair in the west room, displays lapped and pegged hewn rafters with wide sheathing boards. Small vents flanking the west chimney are protected from animal and bird entry by early interior lattices of split laths.

The Bourne house is a good example of a more substantial form of the log dwelling houses mentioned in the 1815 tax lists (see page 27). The house is said to

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have been built for Stephen Bourne (1779-1849), son of William Bourne. He was married in 1800 to Patsy Mays (1778-1849). Local histories indicate that the house was built by him in 1798, when he would have been eighteen years old. Physical and documentary evidence, however, suggests that the house was built in 1829. Tax records show Stephen Bourne, Sr. (this Stephen's uncle) on Knob Fork with improvements valued at only \$125 from 1820 and for many years after, and Captain Stephen Bourne with 347 acres (among other tracts on Knob Creek) with improvements worth only \$40. In 1830, this value was raised to \$500. More research may confirm the tentative conclusion that 1829 is the building date for this house. Stephen G. Bourne continued to own improvements on Knob Fork worth \$500 in 1847, two years before his death. By 1850, this property was recorded in the hands of Martin Bourne.<sup>2</sup>

In the 1800s a kitchen, dining room, hearth and a chimney were added to the back of the house on the first level. Before this the food was cooked in a separate building. The cooking crane and hooks are in the present day kitchen fireplace. In 1947 two additional rooms and a bath were added over the kitchen and dining rooms.

Secondary structures on the property include a square, dovetail-notched, hardwood log smokehouse with a modern sheet metal roof. The structure may be contemporary with the house, and is in fine condition. There are also a late 19<sup>th</sup> -early-20th century frame barn and corncrib. A Bourne family cemetery also lies within the nominated parcel.

#### Statement of Significance

The Bourne-Hale House in Grayson County, Virginia, meets the National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture. It is an important and rare survival of a substantial and well-preserved regionally popular house type. It has survived over time because of its design, construction and care given by its owners. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction and reflects the way of life of the early settlers in a mountainous area of southwestern Virginia. The Bourne-Hale House is in excellent condition, the only alternation being added modern conveniences. The house was built for Stephen Gray Bourne (1779-1848), son of William Bourne. It appears to have been built in the period around 1830. The house has been protected and preserved for about one hundred and seventy three years by two families, the Bournes and the Hales.

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#### Historic Background

The Bournes and Hales were among the first settlers to Grayson County, Virginia, and both families have played a leadership role in the development and history of the area.

In 1765 William Bourne and Rosa Jones Bourne left Hanover County, Virginia for the wilderness of Southwest Virginia, which was then Botetourt County, but later part of the area became Grayson County. They came to Fort Chiswell, Virginia, in wagons and from there they packed their baggage on horses and crossed Iron Mountain. At that time there were only eight settlers in this part of the county. William and Rosa had seven daughters and two sons. Stephen Gray their first son, also known as Stephen G. was born February 26, 1779. He grew up on his father's land grant farm. He later moved and built a home north west of his home place at Knob Fork. There he cleared land and battled hardships of the area for his valuable home and farm. He married Patsy Mays in 1800 and brought her to their new home in Spring Valley, Virginia. At that time the area was known as Knob Fork. There they lived and reared five children.

In Grayson County Will Book 1, page 483 is a copy of William Bourne's Will. In it, he stated "Whereas I have already given and conveyed land to my two sons namely Stephen and William". Thus it is assumed that Stephen G. had received land from one or some of his father's eighteen land grants at this time. The will was dated 15<sup>th</sup> day of December 1835.

The Virginia State Library and Archives in Richmond provided the following information concerning Land Grants for Stephen Bourn, Grayson County, Virginia. There are three grants listed as follows: Bourn, Stephen: June 17, 1824- 150a on the waters of Knob Fork; Nov. 30,1838- 200a on the waters of Knob Fork; Dec.30, 1841- 190a on the waters of Knob Fork.<sup>3</sup>

Stephen and Patsy had a self-supporting farm, in this section of Virginia known as the wilderness. In addition to the house and a large barn there was a well house, spring house and smoke house. There was a blacksmith shop for ironwork and other businesses conducted on the farm. The upstairs room on the west side of the house was used as a school. There was an old kitchen located at the back of the house. The old kitchen was a two level building with stairs on the outside of the building. In the very early days the food was prepared in this kitchen and served in house.

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Stephen and Patsy Bourne died on the same day. Stephen died April 29, 1849. About twelve minutes after eight o'clock in the morning and Patsy died thirty-five minutes after nine o'clock in the same morning (about one hour and twenty three minutes apart). This has been in the local history both oral and written.

Lewis Hale and his wife, Mary Burwell Hale were in the area when William Bourne and his wife arrived. The Hales are believed to have been one of the first seven families to settle in this area. Sometime around 1760 Lewis Hale and his wife moved from what is now Franklin County, Virginia. Lewis Hale became a prominent resident of the area, raised eight children and established one of the earliest churches- The Hale Meeting House, Governor Henry Lee appointed him magistrate. The house remained in the Bourne Family until it was sold a public auction and was purchased by June Piper Hale in 1908. He was twenty-one years of age at this time and it was two years before he was married in 1910. He and his wife lived the remainder of their lives in this house. He was a fifth generation great grandson of Lewis Hale and his wife Mary Burwell Hale. He was a farmer, livestock dealer and owned and operated Meadowview Nursery. His largest market area was in the Philadelphia, PA, Baltimore, MD and Washington, D. C. areas. This was possible after the train came to the Fries, Virginia in 1903. He also served on the Grayson County School Board for several years. He died at age forty-five in 1932. After his death Mrs. Hale managed the farm, with the help of two loyal tenant farmers, for forty-five years. She reared three daughters and financed their education for four-year college degrees. This was at a time when it was almost unheard of for a woman to operate and manage a farm. The house is now owned by their daughter and son in law, Janie Hale Gentry and Penick Gentry.

#### Notes:

- 1. Bicenternial History 154.
- 2. Grayson County Land Books.
- 3. Grant 73, page 216, Grant 90, page 256 and Grant 92 page 392.
- 4. Grayson County Deed Book 37, pages39 and 40.

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#### **Bibliography**

Primary Sources:

Grayson County, Virginia Deed Book 37, pages 39 and 40, located in Grayson County Clerk's Office, Independence, Virginia 24348.

Grayson County Census Record 1820, Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research, 5300 Caroline Street, Houston, Texas 77004, microfilm copy T number M 33, Virginia 129-124. (The census records for 1790, 1800 and 1810 were destroyed.)

Grayson County, Virginia Marriage Certificate Records for 1800, Grayson County Clerk's Office, Independence, Virginia 24348.

Grayson County Landownership Map 1897, The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540, County Landownership Map File #1265, Grayson County, Virginia 1897. (This is the earliest landownership map available for Grayson County, Virginia.)

Grayson County, Virginia Tax Record Books, Grayson County Clerk's Office, Independence, Virginia 24348.

Gravestone for Stephen Gray and Patsy Bonne located one eighth mile from their home in Spring Valley, Grayson County, Virginia.

Oral history from seventh generation Bourne family members who live on the farm adjacent to the Bourne – Hale House.

Land Office Grants 73, 1823 – 1825, Reel 139, p.216, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond Virginia.

Primary Sources B Miscellaneous Unpublished Records:

Blair and Hall's Store Account Books, The Kegley Library, Wytheville Community College Library, Wytheville, Virginia.

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Bourne-Hale House Grayson County, Virginia

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Bourne, William, Account Book 1829

Herndon, Paul, Inventory of Bourne Family Cemetery, 1993, Grayson County Library, Independence, Virginia.

Secondary Sources:

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Hemphill, Edwin W., Schlegel, Marvin W., Engelberg, Sadie E., Cavalier Commonwealth History and Government of Virginia, New York, N. Y.: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1963

Johnson, Patricia Givens, James Patton and the Appalachian Colonists, Verona, N. Y.:

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McClure Printing Company, Inc., 1973.

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Kegley, Mary B. and Kegley, F. B., Early Adventures on the Western Waters, Vol. 1, Orange, VA: Green Publishers, 1980.

Kegley, Mary B., Glimpses of Wythe County, Va., Orange, VA: Central Virginia Newspapers, Inc., 1986.

Memories of Grayson County, Reprint, Galax, VA: The Galax Post Herald, 1924.

Nuckolls, Benjamin Floyd, Pioneer Settlers of Grayson County, Virginia, Bristol, Tenn.: The King Printing Co., 1914.

Summers, Lewis Preston, Annals of Southwest Virginia, 1769-1800, Kingsport, Tenn.: Kingsport Press, 1929.

Summers, Lewis Preston, History of Southwest Virginia, 1746-1786, Washington County, 1777-1780, Richmond, VA: J.L. Hill Printing Co., 1903.

Worsham, Gibson, Architect, A Survey of Historic Architecture in Grayson County, Virginia Including the Towns of Independence and Fries Conducted for Virginia Department of Listoric Resources, Richmond, Virginia 2001-2002, 28-29.

#### **Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at a point in the centerline of Virginia Secondary Road #805, At the intersection of said Road #805 and Virginia Secondary Road #651; thence, along said Route #805 as survey by Dudley & Zeh, the following courses and distances; S810 22' W. 39.58feet, N 840 29 W. 71.70 Feet, N. 620 21 W. 105.76 Feet, N 520 540 W. 490.80 feet N. 500 44' 30" W. N. 70014' W.126.65 feet to a point in the centerline of said Route #805; thence, leaving said Route #805 and with the line of

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Bourne-Hale House Grayson County, Virginia

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Gravso

Phipps Bourne, N.160 07' 30" E. crossing Knob Fork Creek and a small branch 475.00 feet to an iron set at a fence corner in a meadow; thence continuing with the line of said Phipps Bourne as per calls taken from old deeds, N. 770 30' W. 144.40 feet to a stake, N. 880 30' W. 429. 00 Feet to a stake, N. 74o 30' W. 276.40 feet to a stake in the old Knob Fork Road; thence leaving the line of Phipps Bourne and with the line of Ethel Mastin (formerly Con Bourne) N.530 E. 132.00feet, N. 18o E. 379.50 feet, N. 64o W. 800.30 feet to an iron fence corner; N. 28o 30' W. 478.50 feet to a stake N. 860 30' W. 412.50 feet to a chestnut on a hill; thence, N. 090 30' W. 990 feet to a black oak on a ridge; thence, leaving the line of said Ethel Mastin and with the line of G. Meulengracht N. 300 E. 528 feet to a nail in a cucumber stump; thence, with a new division lines as per recent survey by Dudley & Zeh, S. 37o 160.30 feet to an iron; thence, S. 24o 00 E. passing irons on line at 172.03 feet, 349.21 feet, 547.99 feet, 913.15 feet a total distance of 1013.15 feet to an iron: thence, N. 490 180 E. passing an iron online at 39.33 feet a total distance of 540.00 feet to an iron by fence corner; thence, S. 480 01' E. 741.55 feet along an existing fence to an iron pipe thence, continuing along fence S. 650 39' E. crossing a branch 487.25 feet to an iron by a fence corner; thence, S. 030 06' W. 477.588 feet along existing fence to an iron pipe; thence, through the orchard S. 660 25' E passing an iron on line at 298.15 feet an axle on line at 505.31 feet, a total distance of 691.91 feet to an axle at a fence corner; thence, along an existing fence S. 120 03' W. 514.17 feet to an axle set at turn in said fence; thence, continuing along said fence, S. 050 560' 20"E. Crossing said Knob Fork Creek 1118.42 feet to an iron set in dogwoods; thence, S. 190 34' 20" E. 87.18 feet to an iron set by a post; thence, S. 130 11' 15" E. passing an axle at 32.87 feet a total distance of 52.87 feet to a point in the centerline of said Route # 805 and with same S. 720 08' W. 39.63 feet to the point of Beginning, containing 98.1 acres, more or less and being Tract # 2as shown on a plat made by Dudley & Zeh, C.L. S. dated December 11, 1978, and being a part of the land that was conveyed to J.P. Hale by W. S. Poage, Special Commissioner, by deed dated December 1, 1908, which deed is recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Grayson County, Virginia, in Deed Book 37, at pages 39 and 40.

#### **Boundary Justification**

The Bourne Hale House is situated on 98.1 acres of land in the Boundary Description. The property extends from the north side of #805 across Knob Fork Creek through, meadows and grazing land to woodland on the northwest side. It encompasses all of the land from #805 north- west through woodland to the top of a high ridge in the forest. The nominated parcel consists of the house and grounds, the boundary of which corresponds directly to the historic boundary description above.









